TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year, $3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, $1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

1860.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Poulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Dueals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics. Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets. Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Dueals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

EUREKA!! EUREKA!!!
LADIES' CHOICE!!!
PATENT ELF-SEALING, SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT
FRUIT CANS.

Just what was wanted—a CONVENIENT air-tight cover, to show at all times, the exact condition of the fruit within the jar. It is so simple that one person can seal up *twenty-four cans in one minute. Or open seventy-two cans in one minute.*

No fruit is lost in using these cans, for should any one be defective, the cover always shows it in time to save the contents. Tin, Earthen, or Glass jars, sold only at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!
NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., AUGUST 22, 1860. NO. 9.

A Select Story.

UNFORGOTTEN WORDS.

A STORY DRAWN FROM REAL LIFE.

"Have you examined that bill, James?"

"Yes, sir."

"Anything wrong?"

"I find two errors."

"Ah! let me see."

The lad handed his employer a long bill that had been placed on his desk for examination.

"Here is an error in the calculation of ten dollars, which they have made against themselves; and another error of ten dollars in the footing."

"Also against themselves?"

"Yes, sir."

The merchant smiled in a way that struck the lad as peculiar.

"Twenty dollars against themselves!" he remarked, in a kind of pleasant surprise.—"Trusty clerks they must have!"

"Shall I correct the figures?" asked the lad.

"No; let them correct their own mistakes. We don't examine bills for other people's benefit," replied the merchant. "It will be time enough for us to rectify these errors when they find them out. All so much gain, as it now stands."

The boy's delicate moral sense was shocked at so unexpected a remark. He was the son of a poor widow, who had given him good instruction and taught him that to be just was the duty of all men. Mr. Carman, the merchant in whose employment he had been for only a few months, was an old friend of his father's and a person in whom his mother reposed the highest confidence. In fact, James had always looked upon him as a kind of model man; and when Mr. Carman agreed to take him into his store, he felt that great good fortune was in his way.

"Let them correct their own mistakes."—The words made a strong impression on the mind of James Lewis. When first spoken to by Mr. Carman, and with the meaning then involved, he felt, as we have said, shocked; but as he turned them over and over again in his thoughts, and connected their utterance with a person who stood so high in his mother's estimations, he began to think that perhaps the thing was fair enough in business. Mr. Carman was hardly the man to do wrong.

In a few days after James examined the bill, a clerk from the house by which it had been rendered called for a settlement. The lad, who was present, waited with considerable interest to see whether Mr. Carman would speak of the error. But he made no remarks on that subject. A check for the amount of the bill as rendered was filled up, and a receipt taken.

"Is that right?" James asked himself this question. His moral sense said *no;* but the fact that Mr. Carman had so acted bewildered his mind.

"It may be the way of business,"—so he thought with himself,—"but it don't look honest. I wouldn't have believed it of him!"

Mr. Carmon had a kind way with him that won upon the boy's heart, and naturally tended to make him judge whatever he might do in the most favorable manner.

"I wish he had corrected that error," he said to himself a great many times when thinking, in a pleased way, of Mr. Carman and his own good fortune in having been received into his employment. "It dont look right; but may be it's the way in business."

One day he went to the bank and drew the money for a check. In counting it over he found that the teller had paid him fifty dollars too much. So he went back to the counter and told him of the mistake. The teller thanked him, and he returned to the store with the pleasant consciousness in his mind of having done right.

"The teller overpaid me by fifty dollars," he said to Mr. Carman, as he handed him the money.

"Indeed!" replied the latter, a light breaking over his countenance. And he hastily counted the bank bills.

The light faded as the last bill left his fingers.

"There's no mistake, James." A tone of disappointment was in his voice.

"Oh! I gave back the fifty dollars. Wasn't that right?"

"You simpleton!" exclaimed Mr. Carman, "don't you know that bank mistakes are never corrected? If the teller had paid you fifty dollars too short he would not have made it right."

The warm blood stained the cheeks of James under this reproof. It is often the case that more shame is felt for a blunder than a crime. In this instance the lad felt a sense of mortification at having done what Mr. Carmon was pleased to call a silly thing; and he made up his mind that if they should overpay him a thousand dollars at the bank he would bring the amount to his employer, and let him do as he pleased with the money.

"Let people look after their own mistakes."

James Lewis pondered these things in his heart. The impression they made was too strong ever to be forgotten. "It may be right," he said to himself, but he did not feel altogether satisfied.

A month or two after the occurrence of that bank mistake, as James counted over his weekly wages, just received from Mr. Carman, he discovered that he had been paid half a dollar too much. The first impulse of his mind was to return the amount to his employer, and it was on his lip to say, "You have given me too much, sir," when the unforgotten words, "Let people look after their own mistakes," flashed upon his thoughts, and made him hesitate. To hold a parley with evil, in most cases, to be overcome.

"I must think about this," said James, as he put the money into his pocket. "If it is true in one case, it is true in another. Mr. Carman don't correct mistakes that people make in his favor; he can't complain when the rule works against himself."

But the boy was very far from being in a comfortable state. He felt that to keep that half dollar would be a dishonest act. Still he could not make up his mind to return it; at least not then. He would retain it for the present, and think the matter over more carefully. He could, if the case did not prove clear on further reflection, make all right with himself and Mr. Carman.

To hold a parley with evil is, as we have just said, in most cases to be overcome; and it was unhappily so in the present case.—James did not return the half dollar, but spent it for his own gratification. After he had done this it come suddenly into his thought that Mr. Carman might only be trying him, and he was filled with anxiety and alarm.—How bitterly did he regret having spent that half dollar! For two or three days it was as much as he could do to keep from starting when Mr. Carman spoke to him; or to look steadily into his face when receiving from him any direction. It was his first sad experience in wrong doing. But as no lack of confidence was exhibited, James felt reassured in a few days.

Not long afterwards Mr. Carman repeated the same mistake. This time James kept the half dollar with less hesitation.

"Let him correct his own mistakes," said he resolutely; "that's the doctrine he acts on with other people, and he can't complain if he gets paid in the coin he puts in circulation. I just wanted half a dollar."

From this time the fine moral sense of James Lewis was blunted. He had taken an evil counsellor into his heart, who not only darkened his clear perceptions of right, but stimulated a spirit of covetousness—latern in almost every mind—and caused him to desire the possession of things beyond his ability to obtain.

James had business qualities, and so pleased Mr. Carman by his intelligence, industry, and tact with customers, that he advanced him rapidly, and gave him before he was eighteen years of age, the most responsible position in his store. But James had learned something more from his employer than how to do business well. He had learned to be dishonest—that is the word He had never forgotten the first lesson he received in this bad science; and he had acted upon it not only in two instances, but in a hundred, and almost always to the injury of Mr. Carman. He had long since given up waiting for mistakes to be made in his favor, but originated them in the varied and complicated transactions of a large business in which he was trusted implicitly; for, strangely enough, it had never for an instant occurred to Mr. Carman that his failure to be just to the letter in dealing might prove a snare to this young man.

James grew sharp, cunning and skillful; always on the alert; always bright; always prompt to meet any approaches toward a discovery, of his wrong-dealing toward his employer, who held him in the very highest regard.

Thus it went on until James Lewis was in his twentieth year, when the merchant had his suspicions aroused by a letter that spoke of the young man as not keeping the most respectable company, and as spending money too freely for a clerk on a moderate salary.—Before this time James had removed his mother into a pleasant home, for which he paid a rent of four hundred dollars. His salary was eight hundred dollars; but he deceived his mother by telling her that he received fifteen hundred. Every comfort that she needed was fully supplied, and she was beginning to feel that after a long and often painful struggle with the world her happier days had come.

James was at his desk when the letter just referred to was received by Mr. Carman.—Guilt is always on the alert, and suspicious of every movement that may involve betrayal or exposure. He looked stealthily at his employer as he opened the letter, and observed him change countenance suddenly. He read it over twice, and James saw that the contents, whatever they were, produced disturbance. While he was yet observing him Mr. Carman glanced toward his desk, and their eyes met; it was only for a moment, but the look James received made his heart stop beating.

There was something about the movements of Mr. Carman for the rest of this day that troubled the young man. It was plain to him that suspicion had been aroused by that letter. Oh, how bitterly now did he repent, in dread of discovery and punishment, the evil of which he had been guilty! Exposure would disgrace and ruin him, and bow the head of his mother, it might be, even to the grave.

"You are not well this evening," said Mrs. Lewis, as she looked at her son's changed face across the tea-table, and noticed that he did not eat.

"My head aches," he replied, as he turned partly away from his mother's direct gaze.

"Perhaps the tea will make you feel better."

"I'll lie down on the sofa in the parlor for a short time," said the young man, rising from the table. "A little quiet may give relief." And he went from the dining room.

Mrs. Lewis followed him into the parlor in a little while, and sitting down by the sofa on which he was lying, placed her hand on his head. Ah, it would take more than the loving pressure of a mother's hand to ease the pain from which he was suffering. The touch of that pure hand increased the pain to agony.

"Do you feel better?" asked Mrs. Lewis after she had remained for some time with her hand on his forehead.

"Not much," he replied; and rising as he spoke, he added, "I think a walk in the open air will do me good."

"Don't go out, James," said Mrs. Lewis, a troubled feeling coming into her heart.

"I'll only walk a few squares." And James went from the parlor, and, taking up his hat, passed into the street without another word.

"There's something more than the headache the matter with him," was the thought of Mrs. Lewis, and the slight feeling of trouble she had experienced began deepening into a strange concern that involved a dread of coming evil.

For half an hour James walked without any purpose in his mind beyond escape from the presence of his mother. Every phase of Mr. Carman's manner toward him after the receipt of that letter was reviewed and dwelt on, in order if possible to determine whether suspicion of wrong dealing was entertained. At last his aimless walk brought him into the neighborhood of Mr. Carmon's store, and in passing he was surprised at seeing a light within.

"What can this mean?" he asked himself, a new fear creeping, with its shuddering impulses, into his heart.

He went near and listened by the door and window, but could hear no sound within.

"There's something wrong," he said.—"What can it be? If this thing is discovered, what will be the end of it? Ruin! ruin! My poor mother!"

The wretched young man passed on, and walked the streets for two hours, when he returned home. His mother met him as he entered, and inquired, with unconcealed anxiety, if he was better. He said yes, but with a manner that only increased the trouble she felt, and passed up hastily to his own room.

In the morning the strangely altered face of James, as he met his mother at the breakfast table, struck alarm into her heart. He was silent, and evaded all her questions.—While they sat at the table the door bell rung loudly. The sound startled James, and he turned his ear to listen in a nervous way which did not escape the observation of his mother.

"Who is it?" asked Mrs. Lewis, as the servant came back from the door.

"A gentleman wishes to see Mr. James," replied the girl.

James arose instantly, and went out into the hall, shutting the dinning-room door as he did so. Mrs. Lewis sat, in almost breathless expectation, awaiting her son's return.—She heard him coming back in a few moments, but he did not enter the dining-room. Then he returned along the hall to the street door, and she heard it shut. All was now silent. Starting up, she ran out into the passage, but James was not there. He had gone away with the person who had called, and without a word.

Ah that was a sad going away! Mr. Carman had spent half the night in examining the accounts of James, and discovered frauds to the amount of over six thousand dollars. Blindly indignant, he had sent an officer to arrest him early in the morning; and it was with this officer that the unhappy boy went away from the home of his mother, never again to return.

"The young villain shall lie in the bed he has made for himself!" exclaimed Mr. Carman, in his bitter indignation. And he did not hold back in anything, but made the exposure of the young man's crime complete.—On the trial, he showed an eager desire to have him convicted, and presented such an array of evidence that the jury could not give any other verdict than "Guilty."

The poor mother was in court, and audible in the silence that followed, came her convulsed sobs upon the air. The presiding judge then addressed the culprit, and asked if he had anything to say why sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon him. All eyes were turned upon the pale, agitated young man, who arose with an affort, and leaned against the railing by which he stood, as if needing the support.

"Will it please your honor," he said, "to direct Mr. Carman, my prosecutor, to come a little nearer, so that I can look at him and your honors at the same time?"

Mr. Carman was directed to come forward to where the boy stood. There was a breathless silence in the court-room as the prosecutor obeyed the order, and came forward so as to be in the eyes of all. James looked at him steadily for a few moments, and then turned to the judges.

"What I have to say, your honors, is this"—he spoke calmly and distinctly—"and it may, in a manner, extenuate, though it cannot excuse my crime. I went into that man's store an innocent boy; and if he had been an honest man I would not have stood before you to-day as a criminal."

Mr. Carman interrupted the young man, and appealed to the court for protection against allegations of such an outrageous character; but he was peremptorily ordered to be silent. James went on in a firm voice.

"Only a few weeks after I went into his employment, I examined a bill by his direction, and discovered an error of twenty dollars."

The face of Mr. Carman crimsoned instantly.

"You remember it, I see," remarked James, "and I shall have cause to remember it while I live. The error was in favor of Mr. Carman, and I asked if I should correct the figures, and he answered, 'No; let them correct their own mistakes. We don't examine bills for other people's benefit.' It was my first lesson in dishonesty, and I never forgot the words. I saw the bill settled, and Mr. Carman take the twenty dollars that were not his own. I felt shocked at first; it seemed such a wrong thing. But soon after, he called me a simpleton for handing back to the teller of a bank fifty dollars overpaid on a check; and then—"

"May I ask the protection of the court," said Mr. Carman, appealing to the judges.

"Is it true what the lad says?" asked the presiding judge.

Mr. Carman hesitattd and looked confused. All eyes were on his face; and judges, jury, lawyers and spectators felt certain that he was guilty of leading the unhappy young man astray.

"Not long aftewards," resumed young Lewis, "in receiving my wages, I found that Mr. Carman had paid me fifty cents too much. I was about giving it back to him when I remembered his remark about letting people correct their own mistakes, and said to myself, let him correct his own errors, and dishonestly kept the money. Again the same thing happened, and I kept the money that did not, of right, belong to me. This was the beginning of evil, and here I am!—Mr. Carman has shown an eagerness to convict and have me punished, as the court has seen. If he had shown me any mercy I might have kept silent. But now I interpose the truth, and may it incline you to show some consideration for the unhappiest being that is alive to-day."

The young man covered his face with his hands, and sat down overpowered by his feelings. His mother, who was near him, sobbed out aloud, and bending over, laid her hands on his, saying—

"My poor boy! My poor boy!"

There were few eyes in the court room undimmed. In the silence that followed, Mr. Carman spoke out:

"Is my character to be thus blasted on the word of a criminal, your honor? Is this just? Is this the protection a citizen finds in the court room?"

"Your solemn oath that this charge is untrue," said the Judge, "will place you all right. It was the unhappy boy's only opportunity, and the court felt bound, in humanity, to hear what he wished to say."

James Lewis stood up again instantly, and turned his white face and dark piercing eyes upon Mr. Carman:

"Let him take that oath, if he dare!" he exclaimed.

The counsel for the prosecution now interfered, and called the proceedings an outrage on all justice, unheard of before in a court room. But the judge commanded order, and then said to Mr. Carman:

"The court offers you the only way of reparation in its power. Your oath will scatter the allegation of a criminal to the winds.—Will you swear?"

Mr. Carman turned with a distressed look toward his counsel, while James kept his eyes fixed upon him. There was a brief conference, and the lawyer said:

"The proceeding is irregular, and I have advised my client to make no response. At the same time he protests against all this as an outrage upon the rights of a citizen."

The judges bowed, and Mr. Carman withdrew. After a brief conference with his associates, the presiding judge said, addressing the criminal:

"In consideration of your youth, and the temptation to which, in tender years, you were unhappily subjected, the court gives you its lightest sentence, one year's imprisonment. At the same time, in pronouncing this sentence, let me solemnly warn you against any further steps in the way you have taken.—Crime can have no valid excuse. It is evil in the sight of God and man, and leads only to suffering. When you come forth again, after your brief incarceration, may it be with the resolution to die rather than commit a crime."

And the curtain fell on that sad scene in the boy's life. When it lifted again, and he came forth from prison a year afterward, his mother was dead. From the day her pale face faded from his vision as he passed from the court room, he never looked upon her again.

Ten years afterward a man sat reading a newspaper in a far western town. He had a calm, serious face, and looked like one who had known suffering and trial.

"Brought to justice at last," he said to himself, as the blood came into his face. "Convicted on the charge of fraudulent insolvency, and sent to the State's Prison! So much for the man who gave me in tender years the first lesson in wrong doing! Too well, alas! did I remember his words. But, thank God, other words have since been remembered.—'When you come forth again," said the judge, 'may it be with the resolution to die rather than commit a crime!' and I have kept this injunction in my heart when there seemed no way of escape except through crime; and, God helping me, I will keep it to the end."

WELL QUALIFIED FOR A LAWYER.—An old lady walked into a lawyer's office lately with her boy of seven summers old.

"Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and endeavor to make a lawyer of him."

"Decidedly too young, Madam. Have you no older boys?"

"Oh, yes, sir, but we mean to make farmers of them. My husband and I thought, however, that this would make a first-rate lawyer, and so I brought him to you."

"Much to young, Madam, to commence the study of a profession. But why do you suppose this boy better calculated to make a lawyer than your older sons? What are his peculiar qualifications?"

"Oh, well you see, sir, he is just seven years old to-day; when he was only five he would lie terribly; when he got six he was sassy and impudent as any critter could be; and now he will steal everything he can lay his hands upon. Now, if he ain't fit to be a lawyer, I would like to know what he will have to learn."

"Pretty well educated, I should think.

"He is too young. Good morning madam."

A GOOD STORY.—An anecdote worth laughing over, is told of a man who had an "infirmaty," as well as an appetite for fish. He was anxious to keep up his character for honesty, even while enjoying his favorite meal; and while making a bill with his merchant, as the story goes, and when his back was turned the honest buyer slipped a codfish up under his coat tail. But the garments were too short to cover up the theft, and the merchant perceived it.

"Now," said the customer anxious to improve all opportunities to call attention to his virtues, "Mr. Merchant, I have traded with you a good deal, and have paid you up promptly, haven't I?"

"Oh, yes," said the merchant, "I make no complaint."

"Well," said the customer, I always insisted that honesty is the best policy, and the best rule to live by, and die by."

"That's so," replied the merchant, and the customer turned to depart.

"Hold on, friend; speaking of honesty, I have a bit of advice to give. Whenever you come to trade again you had better wear a longer coat, or steal a shorter codfish."

☞ Baron Smyth spent two whole days and nights in considering an answer to the conundrum "Why is an egg undone like an egg overdone?" He would suffer none to tell him, and at last hit upon the solution, "Because they are both *hardly* done,"

Our Chip Basket..

A CANDIDATE for Congress, out West, sums up his *edication* as follows: "I never went to school but three times in my life, and that was to a night school. Two nights the teacher didn't come, and 'tother night *I had no candle.*"

NEAT REPORT.—An Israelite lady, sitting in the same box at an opera, with a French physician, and was much troubled with *ennui*, happened to gape.

"Excuse me, madam," said the doctor, "I am glad you did not swallow me."

"Give yourself no uneasiness," replied the lady, "I am a Jewess, and never eat pork!"

AN INDIGNANT FRENCHMAN.—"Mine fren, have you seen von leetle trunk, vat I left to-morrow as I vill come from ze steamboat by ze hotel?"

"I did not, Monsieur, and expect to do so the balance of the day."

"By gar! if he gets stole, I will kill ze razkale vat will take him till he choke! Sacre! vat a countrys."

"I PRESUME," said Jem Horn, on entering a hardware store, "you deal in all kinds of nails?"

"Certainly," replied the clerk in attendance.

"Then I will trouble you for a pound of toe nails."

Jem got a pound over his head for his pains.

A YOUNG lady who believes in "Bible Law of Love," when smitten by her lover's lips on one cheek, always presents the other.

LACONIC.—"What ails your eye, Jo?"

"I told a man he lied."

"HOLLO! I say, what did you say your medicine would cure?"

"Oh, it will cure anything—heal everything."

"Well, I'll take a bottle; maybe it'll heel my boots—they need it bad enough."

Go down upon only one knee to a young lady. If you go down upon both, you may not be able to escape quick enough in case of the sudden appearance of an enraged father.

A STOREKEEPER, a few days since, purchased of an Irish woman a quantity of butter, the lumps of which, intended for pounds, he "weighed in the balance and found wanting." "Sure, it's yer own fault it they are light," said Biddy in reply to the complaint of the buyer, "for wasn't it a pound of soap that I bought here myself, that I had in the other end of the scales when I weighed 'em."

WHY did Job always sleep cold? Because he had poor comforters.

THE foreman of a grand jury in Missouri, after administering an oath to a beautiful woman, instead of handing the Bible, presented his face, and said, "Now kiss the book madam." He didn't discover his mistake until the whole jury burst into a roar of laughter.

NEWS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—"Wherever I go," said a gentleman, remarkable for his State pride, "I am sure to find sensible men from Massachusetts."

"No wonder," said the person addressed, for every man of that State who has any sense, leaves as soon as he can."

A YOUNG lady in town is so refined in her language, that she never uses the word "blackguard," but substitutes "African sentinel."

This is somewhat upon a par with what Capt. Marryatt made a Yankee young lady substitute "rooster-swain" for cockswain.

SHE that marries a man because he is a "good match," must not be surprised if he turns out a "Lucifer."

A MAN was charged with stealing a piece of cloth, when the lawyer put in the plea that the individual charged with stealing could not see it, for it *was an invisible green.*

"I KNOW I am a perfect bear in my manners," said a fine young farmer to his sweetheart. "No, indeed you are not, John; you have never hugged me yet. You are more sheep than bear."

"How is your husband, dear?" asked one lady of another.

"Oh, he's in a very bad state," was the reply.

"And pray, what kind of a state is he in?" persisted the other.

"In State Prison."

A DANDY negro stepped into a store to buy some potatoes; but before purchasing he delivered the following on the nature of the root: "De tatar he am inevwitably good or inevwitably bad; dar am no medicumocrity in de combination of tatar. De exterior may appear remarkably exemblary, while de interor am totally negative; but sein' as dat you wends de article on your own responsibly, why, without snckumlocution, dis culled pusson takes a peck."

IT has been thought by some cynics that the happiest marriages are between blind wives and deaf husbands.

THE boy who learned to ride upon a horse-radish is now practising on a saddle of mutton. What an equestrian he will be, in time.

THE following correspondent is said to have taken place between a New Haven merchant and one of his customers:

"Sir—Your account has been standing for two years, and I must have it settled immediately."

To which the customer replied:

"Sir—Things usually do settle by standing; I regret that my account is an exception. If it has been standing too long, suppose you let it *run* a while."

IN Clarksville Tenn., a sexton misunderstanding the instructions given him by the Council Committee—which were simply to the effect that it would be his province to prepare the graves as they were wanted—issued the following: "As the quantity of graves will be more than sufficient for our population for some time to come, persons at a distance intending to die before the next rain can be accommodated with graves at cost."

THE following resolution which was adopted at a meeting of young ladies, in a neighboring town, some days since, shows the effect of leap year upon the female sex:

"*Resolved*, That if we don't get married this year, somebody will be to blame."

Very likely. But we hope the ladies will not blame the men, as usual, for this is not the men's year to do the courting.

LEARNING is like a river, whose head being far in the land, is, at first rising, little, and easily viewed; but still, as you go, it gapeth into a wider bank; not without pleasure and delightful winding, while it is on both sides set with trees, and the beauties of various flowers. But still, the further you follow it the deeper and broader it is; till, at last, it inwaves itself into the unfathomed ocean; there you see more water, but no shore—no end of that liquid fluid vastness.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 22, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
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BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

☞ *READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.* ☜

Let the People Know!!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, **436** regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast **218** votes—**16** MORE than TWO THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, received 181½ votes of the 218, over FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received **218** votes—SIXTEEN votes more than two-thirds of a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders' Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority from any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than eighty or ninety delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but **105** votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on any body—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which was the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

"Old Kaintuck" True to the Union!

The result of the election in Kentucky, the home of the Disunion nominee for the Presidency, John C. Breckinridge, should be a warning to political Traitors for all time to come. The traitors and disorganizers who bolted from the regular Democratic National Convention, and set up for themselves, selected John C. Breckinridge as the willing tool to carry out their treasonable designs to destroy the Democratic party, and thus imperil the Union, boasted loud and long of his ability to carry Kentucky by an overwhelming majority, *against all parties combined!* Although this empty boast of these tricksters and disorganizers was laughed at by all sensible men, it had the effect abroad to mislead a portion of the honest Democracy of other States into the belief that the name of Breckinridge was really a tower of strength throughout the South, and that, in all probability, with HIS name at the head of their treasonable ticket, the black flag of Disunion would be carried in triumph in every Southern State.

But, alas! the result of the election in Kentucky, the home of Breckinridge, has dispelled the delusion of the Yanceyites and exposed the weakness of their infamous cause to the world.

The people of Kentucky have *wiped out* the Secessionists to the tune of from 35,000 to 50,000! Last year this State gave the Democrats a majority of nearly 12,000!

Democrats of Pennsylvania, how can *you*, after witnessing the overwhelming repudiation of this Bolter and Disorganizer *in his own State*, longer hesitate in *your course?*—Every vote cast for him is a vote cast to elect Lincoln to the Presidency. Breckinridge *cannot carry a single State in the Union*, and he is only kept in the field to defeat the Democratic party and elect the Republican nominee, in order to afford the Disunionists, whose subtle tool he is, an excuse to *DISSOLVE OUR GLORIOUS UNION!*

☞ It is authoritatively given out that after Judge Douglas has completed his tour through the New England States, he will make a circuit of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, and that he will make his appearance in Pennsylvania early in October. He will speak almost every day between now and the election, if his health permits.

The County Convention.

Our readers will find in another column, the proceedings of the Democratic Delegate Convention, which assembled in this place on Wednesday last. The ticket nominated is an excellent one, and one that should be elected. That a majority of it will be elected, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. The Convention was harmonious in its action—more so than any Convention we ever attended in the county. Douglas men and Breckinridge men agreed upon an honorable compromise in local politics, that the ticket nominated might go before the people with some prospects of success. The compromise was perfectly satisfactory to us, and we hope every other true friend of Douglas in the county will be firm in his support of the ticket put in nomination by the Convention. Every Breckinridge man in the county is bound by the compromise of the Convention to give the nominees a willing and united support, and we believe every honorable Democrat will.—Henry D. Foster is the compromise Democratic candidate for Governor, and the Democrat who votes for Foster cannot honestly refuse to vote the county ticket nominated as a compromise by the Democratic party of the county. The compromise shall be honestly adhered to on our part.

☞ Douglas men stand fast to your principles—the black cloud of fanaticism and disunion is already passing away. Breckinridge is fast losing strength in the only Southern States where it was supposed early in the campaign that he would make a show of success. In the North he will be completely lost sight of. Lincoln stock is getting far below par in all the States he might have carried if the election had taken place immediately after his nomination. Neither Lincoln nor Breckinridge can be elected President. The conservative votes of the States will elect Douglas or Bell. The two Sectional organizations, the Breckinridge disunionists of the South, and the Republican fanatics of the North, will be thrown overboard. Every day strengthens our belief that the victory to the true friends of the Union will be an easy one.

THE OPPOSITION CONVENTION.—The Opposition held their County Convention on Tuesday of last week, and put in nomination the following ticket:

Assembly, Brice X. Blair, of Dublin township.

Associate Judge, Wm. B. Leas, of Shirleysburg.

Prothonotary, Wm. C. Wagoner, of Brady township.

Register and Recorder, D. Womelsdorf, of Franklin township.

County Commissioner, John Cummins, of Jackson township.

Director of the Poor, Samuel Peightal, of Walker township.

Auditor, Horatio G. Fisher, of Huntingdon.

Coroner, B. K. Neff, of West township.

Col. S. S. Wharton received the nomination of this county for Senator, with power to appoint Conferees.

Hays Hamilton, G. A. Steel, and B. A. Bear, were chosen Congressional Conferees and instructed for S. Steel Blair.

There appears to be considerable dissatisfaction in the Opposition party with their ticket.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—On the 13th the Opposition put in nomination the following ticket:

Congress, Hon. James T. Hale, of Centre county.

Assembly, Adolphus F. Gibboney, of Union township.

Sheriff, Charles C. Stanbarger, of Lewistown.

Register and Recorder, Samuel Barr, of Lewistown.

Commissioner Samuel Brower, of Decatur.

Auditor, Abraham Garver, of Oliver.

The following are the Democratic nominations:

Assembly, George Bates, of Armagh township.

Sheriff, James F. McNear, of Wayne township.

Register and Recorder, Joseph S. Waream, of Lewistown.

Commissioner, Thos. Cunningham, of Derry township.

Auditor, Andrew J. McKee, of Granville township.

☞ Mr. Breckinridge is having a warm time of it in Kentucky. The Douglas State Convention held at Louisville on Saturday, the 11th inst., was an overwhelming demonstration; seven hundred delegates from ninety of the ninety-five counties were present, and took their seats. A straight-out Douglas electoral ticket was nominated.

THE DIFFERENCE—MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.—In the Baltimore Convention all the Missouri delegates remained in it but two, and the party in the State, with an inconsiderable exception, supported the regular nominees, Douglas and Johnson. The result is that they have carried the State triumphantly, electing their Governor, a majority in the Legislature, and five out of the seven members in Congres over a coalition of the Opposition.

In Kentucky one-third of the delegates bolted the Convention and a portion of the party attempted to sustain them at home.—As a consequence, they were beaten some 30,000 votes, probably, in a State which was Democratic last year by 9,000! This shows that it is the best to rally under the old Democratic Union flag, and that the black banner of Secession leads to irretrievable defeat and disaster.

☞ A gentleman of means offers the following wager through the columns of the Nicholasville (Ky.) *Democrat*, that Breckinridge will be beaten in November in his own ward, city, precinct, county, district and State. The wager is one hundred dollars on each of them.

Action of the State Central Committee--More Juggling.

In another part of our paper we publish, to-day, the proceedings of the State Central Committee which met at Cresson on the 9th instant. We thought the action of the Committee at Philadelphia on the 2nd of July was strange enough, but that of last Thursday far exceeds it in oddity, and is the queerest political juggling we have ever witnessed. Mr. Fulton, of Armstrong county, offered the following resolution as a compromise upon the electoral ticket, which, if adopted *might* have been accepted, viz:

Resolved, That the Democratic electoral tickets be headed with the name of Douglas or Breckinridge as elector at large, and that in the event of success of said ticket, if the greater number of votes shall have been cast for Douglas, then the vote of the State shall be cast for Douglas and Johnson; but if for Breckinridge, then Breckinridge and Lane shall receive the electoral vote for President and Vice President, and the chairman of the committee be directed to require a pledge from the electors, and if any one refuse then his name shall be omitted.

This would give the friends of Douglas and Breckinridge each a fair chance, and the candidate who received the highest number of votes would get the electoral vote of the State if the ticket should have a majority over Lincoln. This proposition, which was meant to be an honest one, did not suit the majority of the committee who are determined that the Democratic masses shall not have a fair opportunity to vote for their favorite in the electoral college. Something else must be contrived to cheat the people, and here it is. The original resolution was amended so as to read as follows at its adoption.

Resolved, That the Democratic electoral ticket be headed by the name of Douglas or Breckinridge, as an elector at large, and in the event of the success of said ticket, if a greater number shall have been cast for Douglas, then the vote of the electoral college of the State shall be cast for Douglas and Johnson; but if for Breckinridge, then for Breckinridge and Lane; if the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidate for whom the majoriiy of votes are cast, and can elect any man running for President claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the electoral college shall be cast for that candidate; if it will not elect either of the Democrats for whom it is cast, or any of the Democrats who are voted for in the States, then the vote shall be cast for the candidate who has the majority of the votes of the State, and the chairman of this committee be requested to obtain from the electors their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and report the result of his action at a future meeting of the committee.

This is infinitely worse than the fusion proposed at the meeting of the Committee in Philadelphia, and it requires no very keen eye to discover the fraud concealed in it.—Let us examine it a moment. If this fusion ticket should be agreed to and elected, then the vote of the State is to be given to Douglas or Breckinridge according whichever receives the greatest number of votes. So far it is well understood; but now comes the trick.—"*If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of votes are cast, and can elect any man running for President claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the electoral college shall be cast for that candidate.*" This is nothing better than a cheat and a swindle, and we so brand it. It leaves the electoral vote of Pennsyvania in the market to be sold to the highest bidder, and places it in the power of the electors to disregard entirely the will of the people.—What is meant by casting the electoral vote of Pennsylvahia for any man running for President "*claiming to be a Democrat.*"—This claimant to Democracy cannot surely be Douglas or Breckinridge for they are already disposed of by name? Who then is referred to? Are any other candidates than these two recognized as Democrats? We believe not. This provision must then have reference to some man "running for President" whom Democrats would not vote for, else why omit his name? The other candidates are Bell, Lincoln, Sam Houston, and Gerret Smith. Upon which one of these are twenty-seven votes of Pennsylvania to be lavished? These gentlemen all *claim* to be Democrats, and even Gerret Smith, the abolitionist, is as loud in his profession of Democracy as any of them. Lincoln says he is of the Jeffersonian stripe, and Bell's friends swear that he belongs to the Jackson school. By this arrangement if the vote of Pennsylvania will elect neither Douglas nor Breckinridge, but will elect Lincoln, and he "claims to be a Democrat," the electors are bound to vote for him. No sane man can believe that the vote of Pennsylvania, will elect Douglas or Breckinridge, and therefore this resolution looks in advance to its being cast for some other candidate. What tribunal is to decide upon the orthodoxy of the claimant, inasmuch as none is specified? Probably the State Central Committee will assume this in connection with its other duties; or perhaps an Auditor will be appointed by Chairman Welsh to make the award as in the case of a dead man's estate. We suppose there will be no testimony taken to prove Democracy, as the resolution provides that it shall only be necessary to *claim to be a Democrat* to entitle the candidate to the vote. If the award should be made in favor of any one of the four, the others will have a right to consider themselves badly used, when without doubt their Democracy is just as genuine; and therefore to avoid giving offence we think it would have been better had provision been made to divide the vote among them. The thing assumes a form entirely too ludicrous to be pursued further.

We ask the people to examine this snare laid to catch their votes, without their knowing what is to be done with them, and answer whether they are in favor of such a swindle? Will you trust your servants with such unlimited power over your suffrage? Are you willing to vote without knowing whether you are voting in favor of Democrat, Disunionist, American, Republican or Abolitionists? If you are, you hold the right cheaper than we do; spurn this disgraceful proposition with contempt and teach this juggling Committee that you will not place your votes in the hands of an irresponsible body of men to be disposed of as they see proper. For ourselves we will neither touch, taste nor handle the nasty, dirty thing.

There is another point in this matter to which we wish to direct the attention of Democrats. Where did the Committee get authority to mutilate the electoral ticket by striking off any one of the names? To place the name of a Presidential candidate upon the ticket it will be necessary to strike off one of the electors. The Reading Convention gave no such power. If one can be stricken off, so can five, ten or twenty. Will President Welsh answer the question? He stated that he would not vote to mutilate the electoral ticket, and we therefore take for granted that he does not approve its being done by others. Why then did he not vote against it?—*Doylestown Democrat.*

A HALE OLD MAN.—Judge Dewey, of Watertown, aged 94 years, is not only the oldest living graduate of Yale College, but the best rifle shot in his neighborhood. The *Times* says he can walk easily and rapidly, preserves his mental faculties to a considerable extent, and can see with great distinctness. He recently beat a large number of boys who were striving for the honor of "best shot," putting the ball into the heart of the target, which stood 75 rods distant from the foot line.

A Pure Douglas Electoral Ticket.

A joint meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, and of the Democratic Corresponding and Executive Committee, appointed under the resolution of the Harrisburg Convention of July 26th, was held at 3 o'clock (Wednesday, Aug. 15,) at the Buehler House, Harrisburg, Genaal A. L. Roumfort, chairman of the last named committee, being in the chair.

After some general consultation, to which reporters were not admitted, but in which we understood the prevalent spirit was unhesitatingly in favor of a straight ticket, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions:

E. G. Webb, R. M. Gibson, Ira C. Mitchell, G. M. Kline, John M. Laird, E. L. Orth, and R. E. Wright.

After a recess, the committee submitted their report.

The preamble recites that the State committee, by their action of July 2d, committed usurpation by presenting to the Democracy candidates not nominated by the National Convention, but sanctioned merely by bolters and Disunionists. That the committee on the 9th of August, refusing to rescind their former action, or to call a new Convention, have mutilated the electoral ticket formed at Reading by striking from it the names of two electors; have devised a scheme unknown to our laws, which the election officers are not sworn to execute; have intensified the most obnoxious portion of the resolution of July 2d, inasmuch as the recent scheme presents inducements to the Disunion electors, should they hold the balance of power to obstinately refuse to vote for Douglas and Johnson, and thus compel electors to vote for Breckinridge and Lane, though they should not have received a hundred popular votes; that by the recent proposition the Democratic electors are empowered, in an unexampled and dangerous manner, to vote for any man claiming to be a Democrat, under which notorious Disunionists, such as Yancey and Rhett, might be voted for.

The first resolution protests against the usurpation of the State Executive Committee, in regard to the national contest, and declares that, so far as the Presidential election is concerned, we place ourselves exclusively under the direction and auspices of the National Committee as the only supreme executive power in which final supervision of the Presidential campaign has constantly been vested.

Resolved, That no better evidence of the insincerity of a majority of the Welsh State Committee, in proposing a fusion of the Douglas and Breckinridge votes in Pennsylvania, can be had, than the fact that in all such States as Douglas could carry against Lincoln, with a single Democratic ticket in the field, the leaders of the Disunion Breckinridge movement have issued a ticket for the exclusive support of Breckinridge, with no other possible view than to defeat the Douglas electors running therein.

Resolved, That having exhausted every expedient likely to win back the majority of the Welsh Committee to the path of its executive duties, and to the Democratic organization from which it has parted, and having earnestly and anxiously striven to preserve the unity and integrity of the Democratic party, until it has become painfully apparent that conciliation and concession only embolden them in their wrong-doing, that we, acting under the authority of the National Convention which met at Baltimore, and the Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 26th of July, being the members of the committee appointed under the resolutions of the latter Convention and former members of the Welsh Committee, do now determine to proceed to the formation of an electoral ticket, pledged to the unequivocal support of the nominees of the Democratic party, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.

All the above resolutions were adopted.

The committee took a recess from 8 till 10, and after again assembling adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that we now proceed to the election of alternates, to act as Douglas and Johnson electors, in case the electors, or any portion thereof, appointed by the Reading Convention shall refuse, upon interrogation, to support Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees of the Democratic party, and them only; and failing to complete the list the duty to do so is referred to a committee of seven to be appointed by the chairman, to act in conjunction with the members of this committee in the districts where such action is necessary.

WHY THEY HATE DOUGLAS.—Says the Louisville (Kentucky) *Democrat*, one of the most able and faithful Democratic journals of the country:

The abolitionists hate Douglas because he has foiled them in every conflict, even when they were backed up by all the power and patronage of the most corrupt vindictive and unscrupulous administration that ever disgraced any government on earth.

The southern disunion party are, if possible, still more hostile to Mr. Douglas than the abolitionists, because he has been "the lion in the path" that prevented them from effecting the treason that they have so long meditated. The success of the abolitionists is absolutely essential to enable Yancey & Co., to effect a dissolution of the Union, and this success Douglas alone has prevented. The Breckinridge party do not expect—do not desire—the election of Breckinridge. All their hopes of successfully effecting a dissolution of the Union depend on the election of Lincoln; and to effect this purpose, they are nominating Breckinridge electoral tickets in all the non-slaveholding States, with no other object or purpose than to give those States to Lincoln.

Their object is if possible, to give the vote of the southern States to Breckinridge, and have Lincoln elected by the non-slaveholding States. This done, they intend as their organ, the New York Herald, informs us, to inaugurate Breckinridge as the president of a southern confederacy, and call a southern congress at Richmond.

This general movement of the Breckinridge men to run tickets in all the States where there is a prospect of Douglas carrying that State, is not alone to gratify petty pique against Douglas. It is the result of a deep laid scheme on the part of the disunionists to secure the election of Lincoln, and then make his election a pretext for dissolving the Union.

At the head of this infamous plot is James Buchanan—its tail is James Gordon Bennett. The body of the plot is made up of just such material as might be expected to lie between such a head and such a tail; but they have exposed their hand too soon, and henceforth the Hartford convention will lose its place in the niche of infamy it has so long occupied.

☞ That modern Samson, Dr. Winship, of Boston, has recently astonished his friends and admirers by lifting a dead-weight of eleven hundred and sixty prounds. Muscle, not mind, uppermost now-a-days.

Our Candidate for Govenor.

It is certainly a gratifying fact that amidst the differences of opinion among Democrats upon the Presidential question, and the difficulties surrounding it, all interests in the party unite heartily in support of Henry D. Foster, our nominee for Govenor. His nomination was made without effort on his part; in fact, he was not a candidate for the office. It was a free-will offering of his party—a tribute to the character and integrity of the man. At the very mention of his name the voice of faction, as well as of personal interests and ambition, was hushed, and then, like the storm that succeds the calm, with one universal shout he was proclaimed the nominee.

Mr. Foster is a good man. By his industry—his unbending integrity—his devotion to the duties of an honerable profession and entire freedom from anything like the *trade* of politics—his manly adherence to the *principles* of his party because of conviction and not for the purposes of official position, as evidenced by the conduct of his whole life, he has gathered to himself the confidence of the people; a confidence as solid and unwavering as his own character isspotless and deserving.

It cannot be disguised, for public sentiment upon the gubernatorial question has become patent all over the State, that to-day the hopes, not merely of his own party, but of the sober, intelligent, conservative *people* of Pennsylvania, are centred on Mr. Foster as the proper man for the Executive Chair in preference to his opponent, Mr. Curtin. All, or nearly all of that class which Daniel Webster denominated "the solid man of Boston,"—those men interested in, and who control the great commercial and monetary interests of the Commonwealth, and who more generally in the past have voted with the opposition, infinitely prefer Mr. Foster, and are ready to give him their votes. The reason of this we have given in describing the character of the man, to wit, that he is not an office-seeker, or a mere politician, but a man who has built up that solid character that imparts confidence in his integrity and conservatism. These great interests always desire stability in the government—they dread change, innovation and experiments—and hence they naturally dread the accession of a mere politician to executive position. This whole interest is for Foster, and will be felt in the electioh as a tremendous power. Indeed, it may likely decide the contest, if the Democratic party as a partisan organization, does its duty, and polls a full party vote.

Mr. Curtin is a very different man from Mr. Foster. He was pitch-forked into public notoriety, like many others of his class of men, by the Know Nothing organization of 1854, and became the Secratary of the Commonwealth under the administration of Govenor Pollock,—an administration that is remembered in Pennsylvania only for its imbecility and corruption. Mr. Curtin was the banker of that administration,—offices were bought and sold, vetoes were in market at stipulated prices, or a favorable consideration of bills purchased in accordance with the proportions of the scheme and the abilities of the parties to pay. So shamelessly was this carried on that it became a subject of public notoriety at Harrisburg,— so common, indeed, as finally to attrack little remark. Mr. Curtin is a man of considerable polish of addrses,—plausable and insinuating in social intercourse,—ambitious of political preferment and unscrupulous in its attainment. As a Know Nothing, he was at the very head of the order, and learnedly skilled in its mysteries and secrets; but as that became unpopular, he gradually slid from his position, coming out first as an open American, throwing off the disguise of secrecy,—then a member of "the people's party," an amalgamation of Americans and Republicans, and finally turned up at Chicago, when Lincoln was nominated, as the advocate of a plank in the platform repudiating the whole doctrines of the Know Nothing or American party. As banker of Pollock's administration, he became rich.—As a lawyer, he is unknown to fame in his profession. Unlike Mr. Foster, he has none of the severe mental discipline that laborious study and ardent devotion to this profession always imparts. He is essentially a politician, thrown upon the surface, as a prominent man, by mere accident, and sustaining himself in his position by the usual resorts and appliances of a mere politician of the present. This is all there is of Mr. Curtin, and independent of the character of Mr. Foster, is of itself a reason why the commercial interests of the State look upon him with distrust, and why the conservative element of the opposition will not support him at the polls.

This being the position of the contest, and we believe it to be so, it behooves every Democrat to go to work at once, and ardently.—Mr. Foster can be elected,—the character of the State may be maintained,—the recurrence of Polleck's administration may be averted, and this a sufficient reason—should be a sufficient incentive, for us all to labor with untiring zeal and unflagging energy, till Henry D. Foster shall be declared the Govenor of Pennsylvania by the votes of her people.—*Wilkes-Barre Union*

THE SOUTH DESERTING BRECKINRIDGE.—We gather from the Southern exchanges the following items:

The Haynesville, Alabama, *Watchman*, a Democratic journal, published in the rich and populous county of Lowndes, and heretofore supporting Breckinridge and Lane, has abandoned them to advocate the election of Bell and Everett.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Galloway, Tennessee, says:

"The people are for Douglas in the counties of Fayette, Tipton and Shelby. Where I am conversant there are twelve Douglas to one Breckinridge man. The people are moving. The banner of the great statesman of Illinois is floating proudly from the castle of conservatism."

The Newburn, North Carolina, *Progress*, Democratic, says:

"If the seceders persist in running their ticket, we say to them now that they cannot count, with any certainty, on Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, or Louisiana. These thinge may be unpleasant, but they are so. The people want one man and the wire-workers give them another.

The Augusta, Georgia, *Chronicle*, says:

"Hon. A. M. Gibson, a Breckinridge and Lane sub-elector in Blount county, Alabama, has declared for Douglas. So also have Mr. Slanton, Senator, and Mr. Aldridge, Representative and colleague of Mr. Gibson, from the same county. R. S. Tharin, Esq., who was a delegate to the Seceders' Convention, in Montgomery, from Coosa county, has come out from the camp of the suicides, and declared for Bell and Everett." The *Chronicle*, in giving these facts, says, "the Breckinridgers are shaking in their shoes."

Large Snakes.

Accounts of large snakes are going the rounds of the papes just now. The Pennsylvania *Argus*, Westmoreland county, this State, gives the following of one seen lately in that county:

Mr. Francis Cost, a resident of Ligonier borough, says the *Record* of that place, was down at Guffey's landing last week, and was told the following terrible account of a monster snake, then harboring in that neighborhood. He gleaned the following from Mr. Guffrey, who it is needless for us to say, is a man of undoubted veracity:

Near the "Yough" is a wild, rocky, rough hill, unfrequented except by animals, and is overgrown in many parts with bushes and briers. Some acquaintance of Mr. Guffrey, a respectable young man and a number of ladies went thither a few days ago, to gather black-berries. After arriving on the side of the hill, the young man separated from the ladies, and went higher up, where he soon found an abundance of ripe berries. Unconscious of the presence of danger, and rejoicing in his success, he proceeded for a while gathering berries into a large tin bucket. All at once, within ten feet of where he stood, peering up above and among the bushes, he saw the head and neck of a huge snake, or rather serpent, fixing its awful eyes on him. Around its neck was a white ring, and its body was as thick as that of a man. For a moment, horror stricken, he was petrified to the spot—then involuntarily he raised his bucket, and with both hands dashed it at the head of the monster! Suddenly it darted at him, and suddenly he turned and ran for his life down the hill. Proceeding some distance, down the steep and rocky hill, he cast his eyes back, when he found to his dismay, that it was now close at his heels, and coming with great speed, its head erect, and its body thirty or thirty-five feet in length! Finding escape impossible in a direct line down the steep, as quick as thought he sprang to one side, and ran in a different direction. Happily the serpent continued its course down the hill until it disappeared from his view.

He immediately repaired to the spot where he had left the ladies—with horror depicted on his countenance, and trembling in every joint. He related to them the horrible story of his adventure and miraculous escape from instant death. It is needless to say, the party immediately started for their homes, in a state of mind they never before experienced.

The fright so overcome the young man that he immediately went to his bed ill, and is yet confined, and under medical treatment.

One thousand dollars are said to be offered to the person or persons who will kill this hideous snake—$3,000 for it, if taken alive.

Since the above account was put in type, we had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. J. M. Miller, of Jacksonville, this county, who says that there is a general, well-founded belief that there is a monster snake in that region of country, and that its den is among shelving rocks. As evidence, he says, some time ago, a Mr. Taylor, a gentleman of veracity and courage, and with him he is well acquainted, was driving his wagon in that rough region and passed an old field. Looking towards the fence, he saw the head, and about twelve feet of the body of an enormous snake, projecting through the fence. Its head was erect, and it seemed watching some object in another direction. He immediately stopped his wagon, and ran to the fence for a stake, with which to attempt to kill it. Unfortunately, as he took hold of the stake a noise was produced, which attracted its notice. Quickly it turned, and for a moment looked at him, and then turned and retreated through another opening into the field. Mr. Taylor testifies that he was within a few yards of his snakeship—and that if he had been so fortunate as to have had a gun, he could easily have killed it. He judged its length to be thirty feet, and its body at least six inches in thickness, or diameter.

Besides this, its track has been repeatedly seen as of a log dragged through grainfields, meadows, &c., in that section. Companies are organized, and they are now making a thorough search for the creature.

The Presidential Question.

The Erie *Dispatch* in commenting on the election of a President by the House of Representatives uses the following language:—Every man who really loves his country above party, should so cast his vote at the approaching Presidential elections as to keep the elections out of the House of Representatives.—

It is the genius of liberty and of all free institutions that the majority should rule; hence we regard any provisions to destroy or modify this great principles as inimical and weakening to the superstructure upon which rests all our cherished hopes. It is thus that we view the Constitutional provisions for the election by the House of Representatives of President of the United States, where each State, large or small, has an equal voice. That is to say, three States, viz: Deleware, Oregon and Florida, with only a single Representative; six States, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Iowa, California, Texas and Minnessota, with only two Representatives; three States, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Vermont, with only three Representatives; four States, Connecticut, Louisiana, Michigan and New Jersey, with four Representatives; one State, Mississippi, with five Representatives; and three other States, Maine, Marylandand South Carolina, with six Representatives—twenty States, a majority, with only sixty-two Representatives, actually controlling States with one hundred and seventy-three Representatives, and electing a President for them!

Such an election can in no sense be called a popular election; and we doubt if there is one voter in one hundred, throughout the country, who in his sober, deliberate senses, would prefer that the election of President should be taken out of the hands of the people and be given to the House of Representatives under such a provision as this.

With the New York *Times*, we believe that no greater calamity could befall the country at this time than for the selection of our chief magistrate to be givin to a body of men who have so long been wrangling and quarreling with each other, with some of whom money is more an object than principle, and who would have no scruples in setting aside the wishes of their constituents to obtain place, power or lucre. By all means let the election be kept out of the House or Seaate.

A FACT IN FAVOR OF HOOP SKIRTS.—We learn from the Taunton (Mass.) *Gazette* that a boat containing six men, two women and three children, was capsized in Mount Hope Bay on Sunday afternoon. Eli Irving, one of the party, swam three quarters of a mile, when obtaining the assistance of some boatmen, the whole party were picked up in a comparatively comfortable state. Hoop skirts were the means of saving the women.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.
PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Dublin.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JOHN R. HURD, of Alexandria.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN JACKSON, of Jackson township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JOHN EBY, of Shirley.
AUDITOR,
CHARLES C. ASH, of Barree.
CORONER,
HENRY L. HARVY, of Franklin.

Democratic Delegate Convention.

The Democratic Delegates from the several boroughs and townships of Huntingdon county, met in Convention, in the Court House in this place, on Wednesday, August 15th, 1860. JOHN ZENTMIRE was called to the chair, Jacob H. Miller and John M. Stoneroad, appointed Vice Presidents, and J. C. Sechler and A. C. Greenland, Secretaries.

The townships and boroughs were then called over, and the following named gentlemen took their seats as Delegates:

Alexandvia Borough—Nicholas Isenburg, Wm. Esterline.
Birmingham—Geo. W. Owens, John M. Stonerode.
Barree—Jacob C. Miller, John Peightal.
Brady—Dr. G. W. Thompson, William A. Simpson.
Cass—George McKinney, George W. B. Sipe.
Cass Borough—A. C. Greenland, Adam Gehrett.
Clay—P. H. Bence, R. G. McNeal.
Cromwell—Daniel Logan, Samuel Bollinger.
Carbon—Dr. George Miers, Thomas H. Fagan.
Dublin—J. C. Roads, John Jamison.
Franklin—Maj. John Zentmire, William Wray.
Henderson—David A. Thompson, James Hutchison.
Huntingdon—John S. Miller, R. M. Speer, Wm. Lewis.
Hopewell—Jacob Weaver, John B. Weaver.
Jackson—William McCartney, A. B. Barr.
Morris—R. F. Haslett, Samuel Donnelly.
Mt. Union—John Eby, Joseph C. Sechler.
Oneida—Daniel Reed, Jonathan Hardy.
Orbisonia—David Hicks, L. F. Bush.
Penn—Anthony Beaver, Samuel Johnson,
Porter—Alexander Works, Samuel Works.
Petersburg—A. C. Myton, Joseph Johnson.
Shirleysburg—Dr. M. J. McKennon, Wm. A. Fraker.
Shirley—David McGarvey, H. A. Wakefield.
Springfield—N. K. Covert, Geo. Robertson.
Tod—James A. Cook, David Hamilton.
Tell—Alex. McGee, J. G. McClure.
Union—Gen. J. McCombe, J. H. Miller.
West Township—George B. Porter, Henry Davis.
Warriorsmark—Calvin Patterson, Thomas Henderson.
Walker—John Vandevender, Joseph McCoy.
West District—Henry Hultzapple, Abm. Snyder.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to put in nomination a County Ticket.

On motion, J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, was nominated for the Assembly by acclamation.

On motion, David Caldwell, of Dublin, was nominated for Prothonotary by acclamation.

On motion, Hon. J. Long, of Shirleysburg, was nominated for Associate Judge, by acclamation.

On the first ballot, John R. Hurd, of Alexandria, was nominated for Register and Recorder.

John Jackson, of Jackson township, for County Commissioner.

John Eby, of Shirley, for Director of the Poor.

Charles C. Ash, of Barree, for Auditor.

Henry L. Harvy, of Franklin, by acclamation, for Coroner.

On motion, Wm. Lewis, R. M. Speer, and R. F. Haslett, were nominated by acclamation, as Senatorial Conferees.

On the first ballot, J. C. Sechler, J. S. Miller and G. W. Speer, were selected as Congressional Conferees.

On motion the following resolution was adopted with two or three dissenting voices:

WHEREAS, It is the sentiments of the Democracy of Huntingdon county, that our Legislators should be paid a reasonable, but not an exorbitant salary for their labor, therefore *Resolved*, That the candidate for Assembly this day nominated, be, and is hereby instructed to use his best efforts to reduce the salary of Legislators from $700 to $500 per annum, and to refuse, if elected, to accept more than five hundred dollars for his services.

On motion, adjourned.

[Signed by the officers.]

☞The Bell and Everett meeting at the Court House on Thursday evening was quite a respectable sized gathering. A Mr. Seymor from Montgomery county, and a Mr. Pechen from Philadelphia, addressed the meeting. By a resolution of the meeting we have been requested to publish the proceedings. They were not handed in in time for publication this week. They will appear in our next.

ADMITTED.—On Thursday last, on motion of R. Bruce Petrikin, Esq., Thomas M. Conpropst was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Mr. Conpropst is a young man of extraordinary talent, and we wish him success beyond his most sanguine expectations.

Proceedings of Court.

FIRST WEEK.

Com. vs. Sam'l Harvey, Geo. Harvey, and Powel Harvey. Indt., assault and battery. True bill. Guilty. Sentenced to pay $10 each and costs.

Com. vs. George Black. Indt., fornication and bastardy. True bill. Not taken.

Com. vs. F. Schneider, Sr. Indt., malicious mischief. True bill. Not guilty. Deft. pay costs.

Com. vs. Solomon A., alias Sam'l Beckwith. Indt., larceny. True bill. Guilty. Pay a fine of $1, and undergo solitary confinement at labor in Western Penitentiary for the term of one year.

Com. vs. Stephen Sherlock. Indt., assault and battery. Not a true bill. County to pay costs.

Same vs. same. Indt. assault and battery. True bill. Guilty. Pay a fine of $5 and costs, and undergo imprisonment in county jail for one month.

Com. vs. Pitrick Purcell, Stephen Sherlock, John McGee, George Leachey, and Samuel Teeters. Indt., riot and assault. True bill. on both counts. Nolle prosequi entered as to Stephen Sherlock. Jury find Patrick Purcell guilty, and to pay a fine of $1 and costs and be imprisoned one month. The rest of the deft. not taken.

Com. vs. Charles Seigler. Indt., perjury. Not a true bill. Prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. Wm. Barkhammar. Indt. assault and battery. True bill. Not guilty but that he pay the costs.

Com. vs. Joshua Kapp. Indt., assault and battery. True bill. Guilty, and to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

Com. vs. John Putt. Indt., larceny. True bill. Not guilty.

Com. vs. Daniel Crownover and John C. Crownover. Indt., conspiracy and fraud.—True bill. Defts. not guilty but pay the costs.

Com. vs. Geo. R. Thomas. Indt., bigamy True bill. Continued.

Com. vs. John L. Ripple. Indt., larceny. True bill. Guilty. To pay a fine of $1 and costs, and undergo solitary confinement at labor in western penitentiary for one year.

Com. vs. Curtis Carr. Indt., aiding in escape. True bill. Guilty, and to pay a fine of $1 and costs, and undergo solitary confinement at labor in western penitentiary for two years.

Com. vs. John Hoffman. Indt., fornication and bastardy. True bill. Guilty on second count, and to pay a fine of $1 and costs, and $20 to Directors of Poor.

Com. vs. Abraham Lamp. Indt., larceny. True bill. Guilty, and to pay a fine of $1 and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of solitary confinement at labor in western penitentiary for one year.

Com. vs. Patrick Purcell and Joseph Mullen. Indt., assault and battery. True bill. Purcell guilty, pay a fine of $5 and costs, and undergo imprisonment in county jail for three months. Mullen bound over to appear at next sessions to answer.

Com. vs. John King. Indt. burglary. True bill. Continued to next session.

Same vs. same. Indt., larceny. True bill. Continued.

Com. vs. Henry Helfright. Indt., selling liquor to drunkards. True bill. Guilty.—Sentence deferred.

Same vs. same. Indt., gambling house &c. True bill as to 2d and 4th counts. Guilty.—Sentence deferred.

Com. vs. Daniel Montgomery. Indt., assault and battery. True bill. Guilty. Pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Same vs. same. Indt., same. Guilty, and to pay $1 fine and costs.

A REMARKABLE SUICIDE.—The Danville *American* gives the following account of an extraordinary suicide in that neighborhood:

"We are informed that a man by the name of Plecher, residing four miles from this place, on the Catawissa road, committed suicide by hanging himself on Saturday evening last. He was addicted to the use of 'strychnine whiskey,' and had returned home with a fresh supply, remarking to his wife that there would be two deaths there before night. His wife became alarmed and hid herself.—After preparing a place for two executions in the barn, he searched for his wife, but being unable to find her, took his two little children, (the oldest being about 5 years of age) to the barn to see him die. To one he gave his hat, and to the other his handkerchief, when he deliberately swung off. The children raised the alarm, but he was dead before assistance came. Another victim to the insatiate demon."

☞Much excitement has been aroused in Jacksonville, Illinois, by a most brutal murder perpetrated a few miles from that place. A travelling beggar, named Michel Redman, knocked his wife down with a clapboard, striking her with its sharp edge until he cut severe gashes in her head. He then stamped on her until she was dead. He had previously beaten his little child of four years of age until he thought him dead, but the child will probably recover. The only reason that can be assigned for Redman's barbarity was that he was tired of supporting his family. He had not been drinking, and exhibited no signs of insanity. The Jacksonville *Journal* says that it was at first proposed to lynch the murderer, but better counsels prevailed, and he was committed to jail.

BITTER EGGS.—A singular complaint has been made in different parts of this country of bitter eggs. They appear fresh and nice, save in the taste, which is like quinine.—Have the hens been fed on tansy? Or can any scientific man account for this singular phenomena of nature.—*Three Rivers Chronicle, Michigan.*

Seventeen years ago, when the locusts were plenty, the same bitter taste was in the eggs, and continued until the disappearance of the insects. Perhaps the Michigan hens have had an early taste of the locusts which are to prevail this year.—*Albany Statesman.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

RAINSBURG, Aug. 16, 1860.

MR. LEWIS:—Being a constant reader of your invaluable paper, and witnessing with much pleasure how steadily, and with what ability and enthusiasm you have supported (Douglas) the regular nominee for the Presidential chair, I have concluded to let you know that Bedford county is all right. There are a few persons that support "Old Abe, the rail mauler," as they term him, but the number is very few. They boast that he did maul rails, this he may have done, and indeed, if I would be permitted to judge from what I can gather from his history, he is better calculated for that business than for the station to which he is aspiring. The Democracy are united on the "Little Giant," and will most certainly cast every vote in his favor, and, indeed, quite a number of the Opposition are earnestly using all their influence in his behalf. There is no doubt but that Douglas will have at least a majority over all others in this county.

The school at this place is progressing finely under the superintendency of E. J. Osborne. There are some sixty-five students in attendance at present, and more entering every day, so that before the middle of the present quarter, there will be not less than eighty-five. In connection with the regular classical studies pursued in a Seminary like this, there has been established a commercial department by Prof. W. P. Totten, in which book-keeping, commercial calculations, card writing, plain and ornamental penmanship, and indeed every thing that pertains to a good business education is taught to perfection. Mr. Totten is not only a gentleman in every sense of the word, but a man who thoroughly understands the science he pretends to teach, having graduated at Iron City College. The full course in this department will not cost more than 30 dollars, board included.

If you think this worthy a place in your valuable paper you may insert it, and oblige,

Yours, &c., L.

AN EXHIBITION.—We had the pleasure of attending an exhibition on Friday evening, the 3d inst., at Colerain, Huntingdon county, given by the school of that place, under the charge of A. R. Miller. Mr. Stewart kindly granted the privilege of the new forge, a very large building, which has been erected there during the summer, and the citizens spared no pains in rendering it a most agreeable and attractive place by the tasty style in which they had it wreathed and decorated.

It was the first exhibition of the kind that was ever given by the Colerain school, and the people, both old and young, were highly interested in the event.

The room was filled with spectators to its utmost capacity, and good order prevailed.

On account of the lengthy programme, the exercises commenced at the early hour of 7½.

The Huntingdon Furnace String Band was present, and enlivened the audience with excellent music, which added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

After the various dialogues and recitations were gone through with, Mr. Miller concluded with a very interesting farewell address to the scholars and patrons of the school, wherein he pointed out, in touching language, the way of wisdom to the scholars, and to the patrons the path of duty.

Mr. Miller has been the teacher at Colerain over ten months, and during his stay there has not only rendered perfect satisfaction to the patrons of the school, but has won the friendship and esteem of all that were in the circle of his acquaintance. He has now left and many good wishes have gone with him.

A SPECTATOR.

MECHANICSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 12, 1860.

SCOTTSVILLE, August 18, 1860.

MR. LEWIS:—Being through with my daily avocation for this week, instead of taking my usual evening walk, I will seat myself and give you the news in brief, of this corner of the county.

The dissatisfaction in the opposition ranks, on their county ticket, is not found alone in the "ancient borough." But go where you will throughout this end of the county, and you will hear some of their best men declaring they cannot help elect some of the men who compose the ticket.

The ticket formed by the late Democratic County Convention, in Huntingdon, appears to please all parties. Messrs. Africa, Long and Caldwell are well known throughout this end of the county. No one can say aught against either of them, and they will receive the hearty support of the people, irrespective of party.

I will just state before I close my letter, that Linconism has been on the decline during the last week in this township. But I suppose it will soon be revived, as the great *Champion of Republicanism* of this township, has been spending a week in the "ancient borough." And during his stay there has heard the Great Covode speak, and has learned other *startling facts* besides, which he will give to our good citizens here who "don't read," and that will fetch 'em all right.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

☞There will be a Camp Meeting held near Saltsburg, by the United Brethren in Christ, commencing on the 31st of August.

☞*Campaign Flags*—three sizes, 10, 18 and 30 cents each, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞Rules for Sunday Schools, on large Cards, for sale at Lewis' Boook Store.

Clippings from Our Exchanges.

FATAL GUNNING ACCIDENT.—Britton Strickland, a lad about 11 years of age, son of Miles Strickland, near Stottsville, Sadsbury township, Chester county, met with a fatal accident on Friday last. He, in company with two of his brothers, was out gunning.—He carried a double barreled gun, and had killed a lark with one barrel. After various unsuccessful attempts to empty the remaining barrel, he commenced loading the other, and while thus engaged, the loaded barrel was discharged, the contents striking him about the right temple and ear, inflicting a fatal wound. Britton walked about three steps after receiving the wound and fell on his knees. Morris, one of the brothers, ran to him and inquired if he was hurt. He replied, "Yes—bad." These were the only words he uttered after the accident. He was then taken under a tree. The boys were about half a mile from home at the time.—Their father was sent for and Britton was at once taken home, and medical assistance sent for, but no relief could be afforded.—Thirty-two shots were found imbedded in the face and head—only two of them causing wounds necessarily fatal. He lingered in agony about three hours, when death relieved him of his sufferings.

HORRIBLE MURDER—*A Son and Sister Killed.*—George Aldrich, a convict, who had just served out a term of five years in the Virginia penitentiary for killing a man in Logan, left Richmond a few days since, and on arriving at Logan county, found that his family had moved across the river to Warfield, Lawrence county, Va. The Kanawha *Republican* says:

"He followed them. He murdered his sister in the most shocking manner, literally cutting her to pieces, taking out her heart and hacking it to pieces, and then throwing her body into Sandy river. The body of his son, a lad of about thirteen years old, was found in a by-place, nearly eaten up by the hogs—but was readily identified by a remarkable scar on one foot, which had been preserved by the shoe and stocking. The son was by a wife who had obtained a divorce. After the perpetration of these horrid deeds, the fiend, with his gun in hand, fled to the woods, saying that he intended to kill his father and mother and two other persons—and then the people might take him, burn him at the stake, or do what they pleased with him. The excited people are after him.

SINGULAR ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—We learn from the Rochester *Democrat* that a man employed as a track hand on the Central Railroad undertook to commit suicide on Tuesday afternoon, of last week, by throwing himself under the wheels of the train westward from Albany, when it was at Coldwater. He had been at work in the sun all day, and received a *coup de soleil*, which had the effect to derange his intellect. As the train was passing the station, he rushed to the locomotive and laid his head on the track in front of it. The cow-catcher thrust him to one side, but as the train was moving very slowly, he had time to repeat the attempt three times, with precisely the same result. He would have tried again but some of the bystanders dragged him away by main force. His injuries are confined to some severe cuts and bruises on the side of the head.

BUYING A HUSBAND.—A neat and charming maiden, in Indiana, the fortunate possessor of a considerable property, became engaged for marriage to a green, unattractive, boy, of 18 years. The day for the wedding was fixed, and the course of rustic love was running smoothly enough. One day, the groom expectant appeared before his mistress with wrinkled brow, quivering chin, eyes filled with tears: "My father says I shan't marry unless I first pay him for my time." This was all he said. The women at once sent him to the sharp parent, with instructions to learn the lowest rate of exchange at which the time could be transmitted into money. "I will sell you," said the father, "for $200, and not a cent less."—"And I will buy you." returned the damsel, when the offer was communicated to her.—She paid the money, married the property, and has since so assidously cultivated it, that a great improvement, personally, morally, and intellectually has taken place.

A MAN BLOWN TO PIECES.—A terrible accident recently happened to a man named Charles Schults, while blasting in a quarry near Greshville, Berks county. He made a blast which did not do more than make a mere crevice in the rock, and then poured into the hole about quarter of a keg of powder, and applied a slow match which failed to ignite. He then attempted to re-light the match with steel and flint, which he carried about him. It is supposed that when he had his match lighted it fell from his hands and ignited the powder. The unfortunate man was standing immediately over the blast, and the explosion that followed threw him off a distance of fifteen yards. When picked up he was found to be in a dying condition, with both eyes blown out, a leg and arm nearly severed from the body, his entrails out, and his whole body disfigured in a shocking manner. He lived about an hour.

THE FATE OF A GOLD-HUNTER.—What suffering accompanies gold-searching! The Omaha *Nebraskian* relates the death of an unsuccessful Pike's Peaker. He was in a wagon, and sick with the mountain fever.—His son asked succor and shelter for his sick father at five different houses, and in every instance was refused. The poor lad, finding the people among whom he chanced to have been, deaf to the cause of humanity, was compelled to witness the dying agonies of a beloved father, to see the last sad struggle, and with but a single friend near him, hundreds of miles from home, on an inhospitable plain, beneath the scorching rays of a midsummer's sun, to close the eyes and compose the limbs of that dead father—*in a wagon*! On reaching Omaha City a number of citizens took charge of the corpse and buried it.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF THE TORRID WEATHER.—The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Republic* indulges itself in the following:

"A servant girl took a very fat little baby out for a ride in a little wagon, and although on the shady side of the street, on turning round to look at her charge, found that the little darling had disappeared. Where could it have gone? Its clothing was still in the wagon, but where was the child? Retracing her steps a little way, she found that some fatty matter had leaked from the little wagon, and she followed up the trail for a block and a half, and this fatty oily trail was all that remained of the poor child, which had melted and run through. The servant maid, devoted to her mistress, took the child's clothing and with it, religiously soaked up all the oleaginous matter which had run from the wagon, and replacing it in the vehicle, went tearfully home to her mistress, and as she sobbingly told the story of the loss of the little innocent, presented the child's clothes, and deliberately wrung out the remains. This touching proof of her fidelity to her mistress, and the heat of the weather, will bring a tear to many an eye.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, August 20, 1860.

Flour—Fresh ground superfine is offered at $5 37½.—There is but little shipping demand, and the sales are mostly confined to the wants of home trade at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl for common and extra brands, and $5 87½@6 50 for extra family and fancy lots according to quality. Rye flour and corn meal are the same.

Wheat—Sales of 2000 bus fair and very prime Red at $1 20@1 35; white at $1 35@1 55 for poor and choice. The market is comparatively bare of Rye, and it is wanted at 72@73 cents. Corn is dull and prices drooping. Sales of 1 20 bus fair and good yellow, at 72@73 cents.

Oats—Oats are in moderate request, without change in prices. Sales 2,800 bushels fair and prime new Delaware at 34@35 cents; 1000 bushels choice do. at 36 cents, and some old Penna. at 40 cents ₱ bushel.

Seeds—There is but little Clover Seed offering. A small sale was made at $5 50 ₱ 64 lbs. New Timothy is selling in lots at $2 50@2 75 for prime, and $2 for inferior. Flaxseed is taken on arrival by the crushers at $1 65 ₱ bushel.

DIED,

In Barree township, on the 1st inst., GEORGE McCRUM, aged about 91 years.

Mr. C. was a resident of Barree township for upwards of 65 years.

In Clay township, on the 15th inst., CHRISTOPHER DRAKE, aged about 66 years.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts., Philadelphia, (Late of 818 Market St.)

Importer, Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

FANCY FURS.

Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.

☞Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.

August 22, 1860.-5m.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND *FOR SALE.*

The undersigned offers for sale, that fine and profitable stand, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Allegheny street, opposite the Broad Top Coal Depot, and known as "*The Broad Top House.*"

The house is furnished with bedding, &c., all of which, belonging to the undersigned, will be sold with the house.

This stand is one of the best in the county, and owing to its favorable location, always has a large run of custom. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.—Those wishing to purchase, will call upon Thomas P. Campbell, Esq., who will make known the terms, &c.

Aug. 22, 1860.-3m. A. MOEBUS.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

An examination of teachers for the schools of Morris District will be held by the undersigned, at Spruce Creek, on Thursday, the 23d of August, and for Franklin District, at the Hooke School House, on Saturday, the 25th, to commence at 9 o'clock. A. M. The time and place for examination in the other Districts of the County will be made known hereafter. R. McDIVITT,

County Superintendent.

August 22, 1860.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE McCRUM, Sr., dec'd late of Barree township, Huntingdon co., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE McCRUM,
JOB SLACK,
Executors.

Aug. 22, 1860.*

G. A. & E. A. LANDELL,

No. 110 North Wharves, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

CANDLES,

Spermaceti, Patent Sperm, Hydraulic, Adamantine, Hotel, Car and Tallow Candles.

OILS,

Pure Sperm, Lard Bleached Whale, Sea Elephant, Strained Whale, Tanners', Curriers', Palm, Oleine, and Red Oils.

SOAPS,

White, Yellow, Brown, Chemical Olive, Fancy, and other Soaps.

Aug. 15, 1860.-3m.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!

HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.

☞Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Poudrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.

☞All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission*.

☞Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.

☞We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.

July 18, 1860.-6m.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION

PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $15 to $350.

☞Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.-6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of RACHAEL A. McDONALD, late of Brady township, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased will present them to me for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment. JACOB GOODMAN

Administrator.

Airy Dale P. O., August 1, 1860.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

HARRISBURG NAIL COMPANY'S AGENCY,

LEWISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

$3.25 *PER KEG.*—This Company's Nails are equal in quality to the best Nails made in Pennsylvania, and far superior to any in this market, as our largely increased sales for the past three months will testify. For sale by

F. G. FRANCISCUS,
Agent Harrisburg Nail Company.

Discount to dealers—a large stock always on hand—all orders promptly filled—delivered at the railroad station or canal.

August 15, 1860.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49		Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32
4 52	6 50	5 56		Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09		Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09
5 21	7 15	6 22		Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57
5 37	7 26	6 36		Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43		Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49		Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28
6 08	7 53	7 05		Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11
6 17	8 00	7 10		Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03
6 27	8 07	7 19		Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 55
6 32	8 11	7 23		Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27		Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44
6 55	8 25	7 40		Altoona,	8 19	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, June 20th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M. & 5.30 P. M.
" Saxton " 10.18 A. M. & 6.48 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.46 A. M. & 7.16 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 12.20 P. M. & 7.36 P. M.
Saxton " 12.50 P. M. & 8.04 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 2.08 P. M. & 9.22 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,

Leaves Saxton at 5.22 A. M.
Arrives at Huntingdon at 8.32 A. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with both trains from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found. Visitors from Huntingdon can go direct through to Broad Top City, in time for dinner, spend the day on the mountain, and after tea return to Huntingdon same evening. Excursion tickets for round trip to Coalmont, Crawford and Blair's Station, $1.25. Residents along the line of road desiring to spend the whole day in town can do so by taking the accommodation train down in the morning.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
June 20, 1860. Supt.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
July 18, 1860, *General Agent.*

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully *solicits a continuance of the same.*

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptherir, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM.

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents. per bottle.

☞The above Medicines are prepared only by

DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.-1y.]

Liquid Manures.

Why are liquid manures more efficient than would have been the solid materials from which they are made? This question is often asked, and involves the exercise of natural laws, precisely in the direction in which farmers should investigate it.

We claim that the compost heap, arranged with a cistern at its lower end, and supplied with a pump, so as to throw back on top the fluid drainage frequently adding water when the drainage is insufficient, will cause the whole mass in due time to be converted into the fluid form without loss of the ammonia, and will thus render all the constituents of compost capable of being applied by the sprinkling cart.

The reasons why a single cord of manure thus treated will have the effect of four or more cords of the same manure applied to the soil, after the usual decomposition in the ordinary way, are two fold; first the liquid form secures the ability to bring portions of the manure in contact with the surface of all the particles of the soil, disseminating it so that it comes in contact, as a necessity, with all the roots percolating the soil, and in a form to be readily received by absorption; second the chemical changes which necessarily go on during the entire decomposition of the compost heap before it reaches the soluble condition, are more complete; every ingredient is brought in chemical contact with every other ingredient, and progression of conditions is occurring continuously, until at the time of the eventual solution, the progression probably equals what would have occurred by the whole manure having taken place once or oftener in organic life, before finding its place as a manure in the soil.—The same effects are illustrated when we plow in clover as a green crop; it receives from the soil its organic pabulum and it thus progressed by its approbation in its organism; when the clover is once more decomposed beneath the surface, these inorganic constituents are yielded up ready for use in a new crop. So with the fluid manures manufactured in Flanders and elsewhere; no portion of a straw decomposed in the soil can feed a new plant, until it is capable of being dissolved in water, and this solution cannot occur without chemical changes, the conditions of which are supplied by the surroundings. Such changes occur most rapidly when the compost heap is arranged in the manner we have described; and, therefore, fluid manure contains all the inorganic matter in a progressed, as well as in a solution form, and will not be refused by growing crops. In this way all that nature's laws would bring about with manures in an ordinary state plowed into the ground, in ten years, are ready and occur in the current season when these manures are presented to the roots of plants in fluid form.

The convenience of the compost heap arranged with a cistern and a pump, as we have described, is very great, for it admits mixing large quantities of inert materials in the compost, and of rendering them soluble; thus, swamp muck decomposed by the lime and salt mixture, river mud and other similar materials, may form part of this compost; all the wastes of the house in the form of soap-suds, chamber lye, etc., may pass through this cistern and perform their part in the compost heap, besides supplying their integrants eventual to the field. In soils where potash is deficient, this may be added in a soluble form placed on top the heap; for there it will meet with so many changes of condition, and combine with such a variety of other chemical constituents, as to render it soluble. When ammonia is escaping, which by the by is likely to occur where the heap is fully supplied with moisture, then sulphuric acid may be added to this cistern, and being pumped on the compost, thus diluted, will charge the carbonate of ammonia, which is non-violatile, and is valuable for its power of rendering water capable of dissolving those integrants of manures and soils most needful to plants.—*Working Farmer.*

FIRST HEAVY BET.—The editors and proprietors of the Lacrosse, Wisconsin, *Republican* and of the *Democrat*, have bet their offices, papers, and types, and everything (value $4,000) on the result of the election in Illinois and Wisconsin. If Douglas carries both States the editor of the Democrat is to take both concerns. If Douglas does not carry both States then the editor of the *Republican* is the winner. Property to be delivered on the 4th of March next.—*Cleveland, Ohio, Herald.*

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated I X L Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

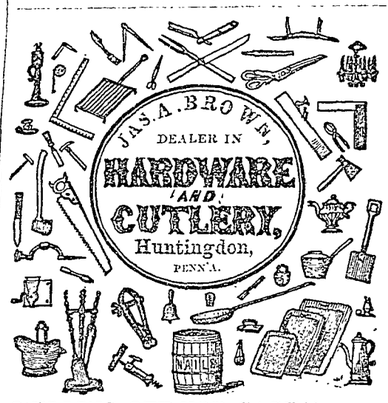
CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Ely's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

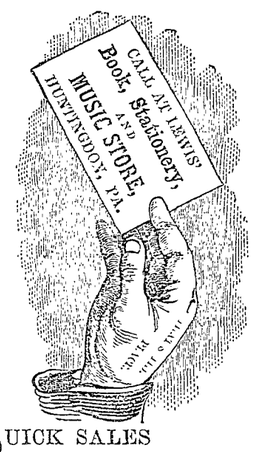
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE, OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY, VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, MOROCCO, LINING SKINS, COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1860.

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860-tf.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call. Dec. 28, 1859.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

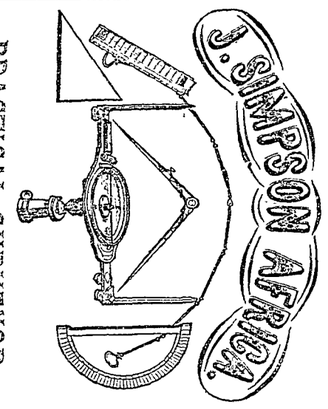
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted. Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received a* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.: publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,

The Dime Melodist,

The Dime Song Book, No. 1,

The Dime Song Book, No. 2,

The Dime Song Book, No. 3,

The Dime Song Book, No. 4,

The Dime Dialogues,

The Dime Speaker,

The Dime Cook Book,

The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,

PROGRAMMES,

BLANKS,

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS,

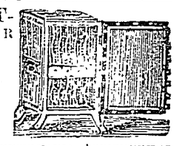
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,

304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street.) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Ballion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by triangulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUMP MAKING.—The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon: and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.
March 28, 1860-6m.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia. Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., *PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA., NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, *HILL STREET,* HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations. April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS, GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES, S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA. Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages. Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases. French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention. October 19, 1859-1y.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER, *White and Colored Card Paper,* For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN; TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.